

satisfaction is wide and deep, and new State. Obviously it is no violence and cruelty of the methods employed to bring about a uniform type of citizen. In the State elementary schools children are frequently not taught in their own language they understand only their own; permission is often withheld to establish minority schools in areas where the new citizens form a compact homogeneous group; suppression of cultural societies is usual. There has been deprivation not only of national rights such as the right of schools, but of civil rights, such as voting and protection of the person and property. While, as we have seen, this comes to light in the case of a minority which is vocal on the Council of the League, less is heard of far more serious infractions among the minorities without a parent State which wield authority. In Yugoslavia, they form nearly 40 per cent. of the total population, and it might be regarded as self-evident that the stability of the State in such circumstances rests on the acceptance of variety of racial or national types. In Czechoslovakia it has been the policy of statesmanship from the beginning to see the folly of the pursuit of uniformity, which can only lead to disintegration. But taking the Minority States as a whole, it is clear that politicians have been too crude and inexperienced to act wisely; they regard the treaties not as welcome aid in consolidating the State but as an irritating interference. We must face the fact that in numerous large areas of Europe a situation exists which, if it were not viewed by us as a normal disorder, and if its tragic nature were not veiled by abstract phrases, we should see as intolerable. It is as if in this country Roman Catholics and Jews were refused their schools, and their newspapers were suppressed, and they were forcibly prevented from voting at elections. Liberties that we regard as a matter of course are wholly abrogated. Judged by our own standards the provision of a peaceful life for a minority is the acid test of decent government. The treaty States reject the test. No country which is legally responsible to the League for its minorities has a clean sheet in regard to the administration of the treaties. In respect of nearly all these countries, the story is the same; the difference is merely one of degree, the degree of

with undiminished vigour by the hush policy in regard to minority oppression. On the contrary, discussion and independent criticism is a duty laid upon people belonging to neutral States, which have responsibilities as signatories to the Minority Treaties and which depend on the support of disinterested public opinion for the efficient exercise of their functions as members of the Council. Turning to Rumania, we find the Bulgarian race among the most sufferers; in the Dobruja it is customary to billet Vlachs, returned émigrés, semi-nomads from Macedonia, upon the Bulgarian peasants, producing excesses natural to such a situation. Again another cruel situation has developed for the three-quarters of a million Ukrainians, not to speak of the Magyars in Transylvania. A still larger number of Ukrainians—over four million—are the chief sufferers in Poland. Their case compelled the attention of the world through the terrorism inflicted last autumn upon them by the Polish Government. Poland threw a dark shadow on her good name, and as a member of the Council cast a blot on the League itself; the Polish Government did not shrink from violating the most elementary obligations incurred under the aegis of the League. The circumstances of the "pacification" are hardly credible and, at least, should have thought them exaggerated, had they not been confirmed, in particular, by the report of an English lady of unquestioned objectivity of statement, Miss Sheepshanks, a daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich, and by correspondents of the Manchester Guardian. A pretext for violence lay in the fact of a revolutionary society, but the method of dealing with it was such as we had believed to have passed from Europe with the Turkish Empire. Armed with machine-gun soldiers and police descended on villages at night, a regiment of cavalry was let loose on scores of villages; schoolmasters and priests were beaten, in some cases to death, old men not being spared. Assaults and rape were common. A Canadian doctor touring on a chance holiday was found by Polish officials dressing wounds; was forbidden to do so; was arrested and expelled. It is repugnant to criticism, but nothing is gained by ignoring the evils, or by maintaining a "hush-

action by the Council. What League must ascertain that happens to a petition the grievances have no means of being known. This positive function is all the more necessary when it is extremely rare. It is perfectly true that petitions are circulated to each Member of the Council with the comments of the interested Government, but this is a formality of little or no value; it simply means that the petition and the comments are sent to the Foreign Offices of the Governments, which are Members of the Council, and are treated as secret, confidential documents. The fact remains that discussion and investigation are confined to the Committee of Three, whose activities are shrouded in secrecy. Minorities do not know whether the Committee has rejected the petition or not, or what action is taken, or what reply is made by the interested Government; they have no right of a counter-reply; the case is tried in the absence of the plaintiff, the defendant alone having the advantage of an answer and of a secret talk with the judges. The Madrid Council of 1929 did little to improve the position and adopted trivial changes such as the publication of the bare number of petitions. The secretary of the proceedings causes suffers them; they end in distrust. Publicity in itself would suffice to allay suspicion and to create a more patient outlook. The evils of this method of treatment are well illustrated by the above-mentioned case of the Ukrainians. The Committee of Three in accordance with the usual practice met in secret and, after examining the problem, decided to invite the Ukrainians to negotiate privately with the Poles. We must assume that good reason existed to induce the Committee to expect success under these conditions. Otherwise it was strange that defenceless peasants, victims of an outrage which shocked the public of Europe and of America, should be left to negotiate with their powerful oppressors. This procedure was in sharp contrast to the handling of the case of the Germans in Polish Silesia, when the Council reinforced with its authority the recommendation of the Committee of Three. Where a minority has no Great Power ready to champion its claims, the Council should be all the more scrupulous to give its moral assistance, otherwise it exposes itself to the charge of political manoeuvring. To quote another instance, no less than ten petitions have been legally received by the League since 1920 on behalf of the several minorities in Yugoslavia, but not one has been submitted to the Council by the Committee of Three. It seems incredible that every one of these petitions representing the grievances of Magyars, Albanians and Bulgarians in Yugoslavia lacked sufficient matter for report to the Council. And in such circumstances it is natural that the Committees of Three should lay themselves open to suspicion. Again the procedure involves great delay. For instance, even if the Ukrainian case reaches the Council table in the autumn, a year will have elapsed before the Council proceeds to examine the circumstances of the outrage. Other instances of delay could be cited. Again, and chiefly, there is lack of general supervision. Action is not forthcoming unless infraction occurs, and seldom even then. Yet the duty of the Council is to prevent infraction. The relevant clause of the Minority Treaty with Poland, which is typical of the others, states that stipulations for the protection of minority rights "so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern, and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations." Referring to this clause the Tilton report of October 22nd, 1929, adopted by the Council, states plainly that the guarantee means that "the

Manifently the machinery must be improved. We know the difficulty—the opposition of the interested States. But events have shown that it can be faced. The Great Powers have influence and should use it, not to humour the backward but to promote order in the interests of all, and not least in the interests of the affected States themselves. To this end there is needed an advisory body of experts to inform the Committee of Three. Mr. Henderson justly said that the President of the Council has too many duties. The Committee of Three is not suited to investigation, their function is rather ministerial. The body, being advisory, could invite the reply of the minority. It is a question of opinion and not of action, so that the Treaty States need not be hostile, as they were to Professor Gilbert Murray's proposal. Minorities Commission with resident agents at the League. The Council could adopt the plan within the terms of the treaties. A Committee of Jurists in 1929 said that the Council of the League could determine its procedure in minority matters. The advisory body could have no executive functions and make no representations to the treaty States; it would only report to the Committee of Three. Neutrals, and Great Britain in particular, may well invite the co-operation of the interested States in adopting such a plan. Lord Parmoor, replying for the Government in the debate on minorities at the House of Lords recently, admitted the need for some such improvement. "There is a great deal," he declared, "in the view that you should have some more or less permanent body in which certain traditions of right and justice would come into operation in dealing with these very important and vital matters." Let us try to introduce into this question of minorities the principles of justice, adopt the method of publicity and not privacy, follow a careful procedure by which both parties can have an adequate hearing, and in cases where it is suitable, resort to the Court. The Hague would venture to underline Lord Parmoor's suggestion that there should be resort to the Hague Court whenever a dispute of importance occurs relating to the meaning of the law or the facts of a case. A likely instance might be mentioned, namely the denial by the Yugoslav Government of the Bulgarian claims in Macedonia to minority rights. Whether or not Bulgarians in Macedonia do constitute a minority is a question of fact which should be decided by the Permanent Court. The urgency for improving and utilising the machinery is very great. Mr. Henderson, speaking with the authority of the President of the Council, said last January: "Questions concerning the application of these treaties were not national but international questions; they were League of Nations questions in which all had a common duty and a common interest." The right and duty of disinterested States to take the initiative are thus notably confirmed. Action on these lines and these alone can remove a factor which is disturbing to the stability of Europe.

Д-р Аммосів Київськ.

ДЕЩО З ІСТОРІЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Ще гірше передбачається здоров'я американських дітей. В р. 1924 і 1925 провірено здоров'я у 24,000,000 дітей, 200,000 з них було хворих на сифіліс; 50 до 98 на 100 дітей (відповідно до околиці) мали дисковані зуби; коло 1,000,000 було туберкульозні; 30 до 40 на 100 дітей мали хворі т. зв. "малішкі"; 6,000,000 дітей мали неправильний зір очей; 20 до 40 на 100 дітей мали скручену будову тіла або скручені (каблукваті) ноги; коло 3,000,000 дітей було частно або в цілому глухих; багато з них було дурнотівих. В Злучених Державах є ще напівмільйон 900,000 дітей умовно умовлених. Ще знаменитим фактом є, що в Злучених Державах є правдоподібно не менше як 350,000 дітей, калік, що або не можуть добре поводити своїх мускулів, сугавів та кісток з причини т. зв. ангіліської хвороби (ріст, туберкульозні кісткі, дитячого паралічу або янкішк вилікає). В р. 1920 було в Злучених Державах 52,567 сліпих осіб, а 44,885 німих, але коли прийти, що в Злучених Державах і сьогодні на 1,000 осіб, то в р. 1925 було зовсім не менше як 113,000 осіб сліпих.

З браку місяця годі нам тут самі люди будуть більше доводиться розводитись над ста-ти про чистоту та гігієну, а

наука медицини допоможе людству вининити де й слабости, для яких досі здається, ніякого лічного середника не було.

Нехай же я ота моя мала праця причиниться до освідомлення наших українських людей у справах здоров'я, гігієни та самопомоги у випадках ріжних недомогів і слабостей.

(Конець).

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ГАРВЕР Д. ГІСОН, ПРЕЗИДЕНТ МАНОФАКТОРНОГО ТРОСТ КОМПАНІ, ПРИПРИЧАЄ ОГОЛОСИТИ ОТАО ЗАВАН:

Оголошення, що Манюфактурс Трост Компані набув Букшана Бенк, якого Голдінг офіс знаходиться на 23 Court St., Brooklyn, як має одну філію, а саме філія, 1575 Fifth Avenue, corner Herzl Street, Brooklyn.

Віа сервіс, 26 серпня 1931, оба ці банки об'єдналися як офіс Манюфактурс Трост Компані і ця інституція прийняла на себе всі зобов'язання супроти депозиторів Букшана Бенк.

Не було ніякої зміни зі сторони. Відповідно з зареєстрованим статутами Букшана Бенк не виступає та не виступає своїх патерів, яку дістав від цього банку Манюфактурс Трост Компані, що повністю зобов'язана.

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What is the solution to hope for? Everything possible must be done to reduce the problem to its proper and narrower sphere. In the first place the imperative need is that the initiative should be more freely taken by the disinterested or neutral States; in particular, Great Britain should take the lead in securing the observance of the treaties. Her special qualifications are these: (1) She has a permanent seat on the Council giving her an obligation more serious than that of a temporary member; (2) her position is disinterested; she is not attached to a group and cannot be suspected of any aim other than the pursuit of peace; (3) her influence in the councils of Europe cannot be overestimated. Lately — to take the most recent example — when France at the last Council meeting supported the Polish attempt to rush through without due consideration her defence of the events in Silesia, the firm intervention of the British Foreign Secretary sufficed to enable the Council to take the opposite course.

My second proposal is in regard to machinery. The minorities have only exigent means of claiming "their rights." The procedure of governing petitions may be recalled; they are sent to the Secretariat and, when passed by the Committee of Three, they are examined in secret by an ad hoc Committee of the Council consisting of the President and two members. Very few indeed have been submitted for consideration at the Council table by the Committee of Three. In 1929 forty-two petitions were "received," but only two were submitted for

the urgency for improving and utilising the machinery is very great. Mr. Henderson, speaking with the authority of the President of the Council, said last January: "Questions concerning the application of these treaties were not national but international questions; they were League of Nations questions in which all had a common duty and a common interest." The right and duty of disinterested States to take the initiative are thus notably confirmed. Action on these lines and these alone can remove a factor which is disturbing to the stability of Europe.

Noel-Buxton. (The Contemporary Review, London, August, 1931).

